as the statements which the Senator from Missouri had denounced as unconditionally To show how mendacious they were Mr. Teller said he had published what purported to be a telegram from the executive to a member of Congress, congratulating him and his associates upon the passage of the repeal bill through the House. Would any body tell him that the President of the United States had been guilty of that gross breach of public decency? It was a newspaper yarn, a newspaper falsehood, "The President of the United States attempting to procure legislation, baving procured it through one house from his summer retreat at Buzzard's Bay, telegraphing that he sent his thanks to Mr. Wilson, chairman of the committee on ways and means, and his associates-incomprehensible, impossible," said Mr. Teller. "If anybody among the administration members of my own party thinks he wants to defend the press on this particular point I will give way that he may make the defense." Here Mr. Teller pansed, while a smile lit up the faces of the silver men. Mr. Voorhees said that Mr. Teller had signified to him before starting that he was suffering from some inconvenience on account of trouble with his vocal organs, and if it was agreeable to the Senator from Colorado he would move an executive session. The motion was agreed to, and after a brief executive session the Senate adjourned.

Short Session of the House. WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 .- The session of the House to-day lasted but half an hour. Objection was made to consideration of a resolution proposed by Mr. Micheljohn, of Nebraska, calling for information as to the administration pension act of 1830. Mr. Painter, from the committee on elections. submitted a report permitting Representative Belknap, of the Fifth Michigan district, to make a contest for the seat held by Mr. Richardson, and giving him sixty days in which to take testimony. This action is necessary, owing to the peculiar nature of the contest for this seat. Both Mr. Richardson and Mr. Belknap came here with certificates. The House decided that Mr. Richardson was entitled to the seat. This left Mr. Belknap without legal status, as far as a contest was concerned, the law requiring that notice of contest must be filed within ninety days after the election. The resolution was adopted and the House adjourned until

PLEADING FOR PROTECTION. Workmen Before the Ways and Means Com-

mittee-Mrs. Hart for Free Trade. WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 .- A delegation representing the flax and hemp interest appeared before the ways and means committee to-day. Mr. Turner, vice president of the Barbour Bros. Company, of New York, acted as spokesman for the delegation. He said that the companies represented an investment of over \$5,000,000 and employed between five and six thousand workers. He recommended that the committee retain the present duty on the products of the manufacturers. so that they could continue to be on an equality with foreign producers. He asked if changes were to be made they should be made quickly in order to restore

Mr. J. M. Bemis, of Boston, followed with a short argument for the retention of the duty now imposed on burlap.

Job Wilson, of Newark, N. J., followed with a plea for the retention of the duty on dressed flax. He said that the difference in the labor cost of a ton of dressed flax here and in England was \$36, while the protection accorded by the present duty "If the duty on flax were removed," said

Mr. Payne, "could you compete?" "It would drive us out of the business," replied Mr. Wilson. Mrs. Ernest Hart followed. She is the Irish lady who, on the occasion of the great

distress in Ireland in 1883, organized what was known as the Donegal fund in England for the purpose of employing a corps of instructors to teach the distressed Irish women on the east coast of Donegal the making of certain classes of hand linen and knit work of a very high quality. Mrs. Hart has charge of the Donegal village at the world's fair. Her purpose in appearing before the committee was to secure the removal of the duty on these goods, with a view to opening a market for them in this country. The duty at present is 50 per cent, ad valorem and 44 cents per pound. Mrs. Hart made an earnest plea for the destitute inhabitants of Ireland who make them. She said they were made on hand looms and, therefore, do not compete. Making a market for them here would aid in a more substantial way than relief funds to which America had always so generous ly subscribed to the congested, poverty stricken districts of Ireland.

Mrs. Hart was listened to with deep attection, and at the conclusion of her address a report of the interesting event that had just occurred at the White House buzzed through the room and served to detract somewhat from the attention given to Mr. Joseph Stewart, of Philadelphia, claiming to represent 50,000 textile workers. He pleaded for the committee to give assurance to the workingmen that no changes should be made in the duty on textile manufactures. A delegation was with him representing workers in lace curtains, upworsted goods, ingrain pets, ribbons and cotton industries, He said these industries were terribly depressed, and he believed this condition was wholly due to threatened reduction of the tariff. He said the foreign masufacturers were preparing to take advantage of a reduction of duties, and, with terrible earnestness, he appealed to the committee to make no change in the duty on manu-

"Who sent you here?" asked Mr. Turner. "The workingmen. We came of our own free will. All statements to the contrary are false.

Mr. Turner and the champion of the textile workers then crossed lances. Some hard knocks were given and received, Mr. Stewart flooring his antagonist when, in response to a question as to the right of the consumers, he said: "You would not destroy all our industries for an experiment. and then, if it did not work, legislate to re-establish the mills you had ruined?" Mr. Stewart, after duelling with several

other members of the committee, declared that, in his opinion, a reduction of the tariff would be speedily followed by a fall

Mr. Fitzgerald, a woolen worker, testified to the depressed condition of the woolen industry. "Our mills are practically all closed down," said he, "A year ago they were prosperous. We do not pretend to know all the causes that have brought about our present distress, but we do know that when there is no threat of a change in the law we are prosperous, and we think if assurance were now given that no tariff changes would be made in our industry,

prosperity would revive. James Edgar, another of the delegation, employed in a lace curtain manufactory. drew a graphic and pathetic picture of the distress among the textile workers in Philadelphia. "We do not demand, we only plead," he said, sadly. "In what you are about to do, give to the American work-

men the benefit of the doubt." Chairman Wilson then took the witness in hand. "All you gentlemen claim," be said, addressing the workingmen's delegation, "that the restriction of importation has enabled your employers to pay high wages, and you protest again t a reduction of duties on the ground that, if duties were reduced your industries would come in competition with foreign goods and your wages would be reduced. In other words. you believe that labor employed in the manufacture of goods which compete in the markets of the world onn only be paid world's wages. This being assented to, Chairman Wilson went on to point out how products of the farm, wheat, cotton, etc., are products of many unprotected industries competed in the world's markets without a falling of wages to that paid in

The committee adjourned till Monday.

GEARY ACT MAY BE AMENDED. The Chinese Minister Pleads with the Ad-

ministration for His People. WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 .- It is probable that the protests of the Chinese government against the rigid execution of the Geary exclusion law are to be respected, and that legislation may be enacted which will amend the existing law by extending the limit allowed for registration, although not receding from the position heretofore assumed as to the constitutionality of

the measure. When the Chinese exclusion law was passed, it will be remembered, there was grave question among leading jurists of the Nation as to its constitutionality, and the Chinese in America employed Choate & Carter, of New York, and Aston, of Washington, three of the leading lawyers in the United States, to render an opinion as to the constitutionality of the measure. These gentlemen studied it carefully, and, after much research and long deliberation. rendered the opinion that the measure was unconstitutional, and that the Chinese need not register. Depending implicitly upon the correctness of this opinion, the Chinese all over the United States regarded the new law as unconstitutional and inoperative, and generally refrained from registering. Subsequently a test case was made and appealed to the Supreme Court,

and by a vote of 5 to 3 the Supreme Court

declared the law constitutional.

The new Chinese minister arrived at the national capital last week, and since that time there have been consultations between the President and his Cabinet and the representatives of the Chinese government. While the Chinese minister has refrained from committing his government as to the policy to be pursued in case the Geary law remains permanently upon the statute books, he has not hesitated to express the belief that the rigid enforcement of the law at this time would be a grave injustice to those Chinese who, under a belief that the law was unconstitutional, a belief which certainly had the color of probability since three judges of the Supreme Court of the United States had concurred therein-failed to register within the presorihed time. The result of these conferences is that Congressman Everett, of Massachusetts, to-day introduced in the House a bill which extends the time of registration from May 5, 1893, to Sept. 1, 1864. The effect of this Bill, if enacted into law, will be to practically nullify the Geary law until Sept. 1, 1894, when it will go into effect with all its restrictions. This bill is brief, and is almost word for word as quoted above, and its passage, it is thought, will restore cordial relations between the United States and China.

HE WILL NOT COMPROMISE.

The President Stands Out for Unconditional Repeal of the Silver Act.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9. - "President Cleveland absolutely refuses to consent to grant any concessions in the silver fight." says the lost. "More than this, he will not promise to agree to any recognition of silver, even should the repeal bill be passed. This is the sum and substance of his position as reported by Senators who had conferences with him yesterday. It renewed the confidence of the friends of unconditional repeal, who asserted last evening their unwavering faith in the final passage of the measure."

On the House side of the Capitol but little credence is given to the reports of compromise action in the Senate on the repeal bill. The Democratic leaders in the Honse say that the Faulkner proposition in the Senate to coin silver up to \$800,000,000 and then stop has received an exaggerated The fifth week of the extraordinary ses-

sion of the Senate closed to-day, and so far as outward appearances indicate that body is no nearer a conclusion upon the question before it than it was the day after Mr. Voorhees reported his bill from the finance committee. The Senators who oppose the repeal of the Sherman law talk as bravely of continued opposition, though hardly so confidently of success upon a voting test, as when they were first called together, and as yet show no signs of yielding to the majority, which most of them confess there is against them upon the question of repeal. They may be said to have fairly exposed their plans of operation through the long speech made by Senator Stewart and that begun to-day by Senator Teller. It is evident that, for the present, at least, they mean to talk indefinitely upon the financial question, with the hope of forcing some concession from the President and the Senate majority. There was a time this week when they seemed in a fair way towards securing general consent to a compromise, but the fact that the President is holding out for unconditional surrender has bad the effect of solidifying his following, and of causing them to determine on beginning the fight again next Monday upon the same old lines.

POOR CHOP OF CORN.

In July the Condition Was 93,2 Per Cent, While Now It Is but 76.7.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.-The September report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows a decline in the condition of corn to 76.7 from 87.0, in the month of August, and 93.2 in July, being a decline of a little over 10 points from the August and over 16 from the July report, The change is marked in nearly all the surplus corn States. The present condition is 75 in Kentucky, 64 in Ohio, 65 in Michigan, 59 in Indiana, 61 in Illinois, 96 in lowa, 92 in Missouri, 74 in Kansas and 71 in Nebraska. In comparison with the September reports of the past ten years only three were lower-70.1 in 1890, 72.3 in 1887 and 76.6 in 1886. In the same month in 1892 this condition was 79.6, or nearly 3 points higher than the present month. There has been a general decline in the condition caused by the widely-prevailing droughts.

The condition of wheat, considering both winter and spring varieties when harvested, was 74.0 against 85.3 in 1892. The general average is the lowest since 18 5. when it was 72. The reported conditions from the correspondents in the principal wheat-growing States are as follows: Ohio, 98; Michigan, 80; Indiana, 88 Illinois, 60; Wisconsin, 80; Minnesota, 65; Iowa, S5; Missouri, 64; Kansas, Nebraska, 55; South Dakots, 66; North Dakota, 76; Colorado, 89; Oregon, 93. In Indiana the quality is good but the crop

light, while in lilinois, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska the yield small and of an interior quality, much of it grading No. 3 and under, and in some places it is reported to be worthless. In the Dakotas the yield is light, while the quality is generally good. In lows and Wisconsin the winter variety yielded well and was of good quality, while the spring variety yield was poor and of an inferior quality. In Minnesota the yield has been poor and not up to expectations, the quality generally good, with some complaint of shriveled grain. In California and Oregon the quality of the grain is good, up to an average, and the yield has been good, except on low lands, where it was greatly

The condition of potatoes is 71.8, a decline of over fourteen points since the August report.

Appointments by the President. WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 .- The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

J. J. Barclay, of Alabama, to be consul-general of the United States at Tangler, Barbary States; N. W. McInvor, of New York, to be consul-general of the United States at Kanagawa, Japan. To be Consuls of the United States-Arthur M Clark, of Michigan, at Port Sarnia, Ont.; Isaac M. Elliott, of New York city, at Manila, Philippine Islands; J. Courtney Hixon, of Alabama, at Fuchan, China; Cart Bailey Hurst, of the District of Columbia, at Crefeld, Germany; Thomas Keefe, of Vermont, at St. Johns. Quebec; John Maguire, of Alabama, at Tampico. fexico; George T. Tate, of Massachusetts, at Barbadoes, West indies; Edward T. Wetter, of Georgia, at Tamatave, Madagascar. George W. Hull, of Ohio, to be collector of internal revenue for the Tenth district of Ohio: Capt, Daniel Wheeler, assistant quartermaster,

to be major and quartermaster; Thomas Smith. of Virginia, to be Calef Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico.

More Reservations to Be Opened. WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.- The opening of two more Indian reservations is under consideration at the Interior Department. The conditions of the opening, as at present contemplated, are practically the same as those under which the Cherokee Strip will be opened. The opening of the Kickapoo reservation, in Indian Territory, has already been decided upon, and allotmente are now being made. The President is expected to issue, in a short time, his proclamation opening this land to settlement. he next reservation to be opened, it is he. leved is the Uncompaghre and Uintah Ute reservations, in Utah. Each of these embraces about two million acres. In the very Darrow escape. latter valuable minerals are abundant. while each comprises rich farming land, The Colville reservation, in Washington State, will probably be open to settlement | fi tsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. early next year. Surveys are now being | One of the first things to be done is, of made on the land, and allotments will be | course, to raise the money.

made to the Indiana as soon as the surveys have been examined by the Land Commissioner and approved by the Secretary. This reservation contains about three million acres, about half the size of the

General Notes. Hilary Williams, of the Sixth congressional district of Indiana, has passed a successful examination for admission to the

Cherokee Ontlet.

Naval Academy at Annapolis. The damage to the United States cruiser Atlanta, through culpable disregard of some officers of the navy for the regulations governing the care and preservation of their ships will cost the government \$100,000 and deprive it of the services of that vessel for over seven months.

AMONG THE BOOMERS.

"Strippers," Cyclers and Others Ready to Enter the Strip.

CALDWELL, Kan., Sept. 9.-Immense crowds of boomers continue to arrive on the Rock Island train. A train arrived from Creede, Col., to-day, containing twenty-five cars filled with "strippers." They will locate twelve miles below Milford. Captain Dodge, in charge of the cavalry at Pond creek, is here. He has squads of five and six privates sconting all over the strip after "sooners." Fifty wagon loads were prought in to-day and placed under guard. The seemed to have been ignorant of the fact that they could not cross the country, and were expecting to drive through and make the run from the south side. Two bicyclists have arrived from Trinidad, Col. They made the trip in six days, a distance of 700 miles. They have attached flanges in the tires of their wheels and fastened the two wheels together by a steel rod, and will make the run to Pond creek on the Rock Island railread track at the rate of thirty miles an

GENERAL WEATHER BULLETIN.

Forecast for To-Day. WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.-For Indiana and Illinois-Fair and slightly warmer in northern portions; showers in southern portions; southeasterly winds. For Ohio-Generally tair, followed Sunday afternoon by light showers in southwestern Ohio; east winds.

Local Weather Report,

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 9. Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Prec. 74 N'east Cloudy .- 0.00 7 P. M. 29.86 | 82 36 N'east Cloudy. 0.00 Maximum temperature, 87; minimum temperature, 59. The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation for Sept. 9, 1893:

Departure from normal..... Excess or deficiency since Sept. 1 Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1 -214 C. F. R. WAPPENHANS. Local Forecast Official, United States Weather

Has Something to Say.

Philadelphia Inquirer. Ex-President Harrison's speech to the soldiers is attracting much attention. Gen. Harrison always has something to say, or at any rate he never makes a public speech without saying something which is well worth hearing and he always says it well. His remark in regard to the alleged pension frauds, that fraud is to be proved, not to be presumed, is a happy application of a well-known legal maxim. The Democrata have presumed with great activity, but they have proved mighty little fraud so far, and in the meantime they have caused a good deal of suffering among worthy war

Suicide of a Newly-Married Youth. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 9.-John Riddle, a prominent young society and business man, of Henderson county, Kentucky, married Miss Nora McMullen, of Sebree, Friday afternoon, They stopped at the bride's residence and retired for the night. About 4 o'clock this morning Riddle left his bride and went to his brother's room at the Sebree Hotel, and, while seated on his brother's bed, the groom shot himself just below the heart. He died this evening at 7 o'clock. No reason is given for the suicide. Riddle came from Petersburg, Va., and was twenty-three years of

Lehigh "Flyer" Wrecked. BUFFALO, Sept. 9.-The Lehigh railroad's "flyer." which left here at 6 o'clock this morning, was wrecked near Mumford, N. Y., on the line of the Rochester & Pittsburg railroad. The flyer ran into a local freight train belonging to the Rochester & Pittsburg railroad, which stood on the track. The Lebigh engineer, Jesse Randall, and baggageman Lawrence Houlihan were badly injured. It was reported that several passengers were burt, although not seriously.

Texas Roads Intimidated. CHICAGO, Sept. 9 .- Threats made by the Southwestern roads to bovcott their con-

nections if they continued to manipulate and demoralize world's fair rates, through the misuse of tickets of their issue, have been successful in bringing the Texas roads to time. Positive instructions have been road that tariff rates must absolutely be maintained, and no concessions or promises of concessions of any kind made to secure business. Some Comparisons in Wheat. Delphi Joumal.

In July this year there were thirty-two. In August last year the number was seventy-four; this year it was twenty-two. The price paid for the poor quality of last year was about 31 per cent, higher than the price paid for the good crop of this year. And the farmer was promised \$1.50 per

bushel for his wheat if Cleveland was

In July of last year there were shipped

from Delphi sixty-four carloads of wheat.

Confession of Injustice. Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The withdrawal of the new suspension system was a virtual confession of its ininstice, and, this being so, the men dropped from the rolls should be replaced and put in the same position that Mr. Smith found them in. It is manifestly unfair to nut them to the trouble of proving their rights. when the raling under which they were suspended has been rescinded.

Two-Thirds Will Be Reinstated PITTSBURG, Sept. 9 .- W. B. Shaw, jr. chief of the invoice division of the Pension Bureau, is in Pittsburg, and in an interview to-day stated that of the fourteen thousand pensioners suspended over two-thirds will be reinstated under Secretary Smith's new ruling. The effect of the new order is to place the burden of the proof for the suspension of a claim on the government. Before it was on the pen-

Greatest in Their History.

Detroit Free Press. Twice before has Indianapolis entertained the veterans of the Grand Army. but now that the organization is in the zenith of its power the Hoosier capital realizes, for the first time, what it is to care for so great a body of men. The boys in blue are having a glorious time, and are probably having the greatest encampment in their history.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 9 .- Workmen in the tunnel sewer, now being laid here, have found a pure bed of rock salt.

Its location and magnitude are kept a

Bed of Pure Rock Salt,

close secret until more is learned about it, but samples are remarkably fine. Negro Poisoner Lynched. QUINCY, Miss., Sept. 9.-Ben Jackson. colored, was hanged here Thursday night by a mob for throwing three packages of "Rough on Rats" in the well of Mr. Woodrnff and causing the death of two of Mr.

Woodruff's children. Four Singers Injured. MONTREAL, Sept. 9 .- At the performance of the "Fencing Master," this afternoon, the stage fell. Four of the singers were badly injured, and Mme. Mapleson had a

The Correct Eucampment Idea.

WON BY THE YACHT VIGILANT

Second Contest of Would-Be Defenders of the American Cup.

Interesting Race Over a Thirty-Mile Course-The Jubilee Only a Few Minutes Behind the Winner.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 .- Who said that a mackerel sky means wind is a base deceiver. Whoever spread abroad the impression that cloud banks in the south were harbingers of squalls knows not whereof he speaks. All day long the southern sky was haunted with enough mackerel to supply a continent. It hung in vast silent shoals above the level of the sea line, flanked on either hand by winged cloud dragons, gorgons, whales and other strange, weird shapes suggestive of a wet sheet and aflowing sen; but there was no wind. All the hoarse roar and thunder of Thursday were gone. The winds had sneaked back to their misty ocean caves, and there was scarcely enough breeze to spank a frown into the face of the slumbering sea. So for six hours a dreaming argosy of white sails, and a prosaic argosy of black and white steamers hung like the fleet of Ulysses off the Jersey coast around four tail yachts that looked for all the world like so many girls in white crinoline. Then the entire crowd of great and small

craft massed about the spectacled old lady that guards the bones of the Scotland lightship and waited for developments. Fifty fathoms or so away from the lightship lay the big flagship May, with the august and dignified regatta committee on board. They, like their humbler brethren, were waiting for developments in the way of wind. The course was a triangular one. ten miles to a leg, but there were hundreds of yachtemen who did not know what a leg was-that is, a marine leg.

Slowly the great racers arcled around in the light wind, their lub topsails looking as though carved from the clouds. Through all the preliminary evolutions the Colonia and Vigilant hung together like partners in a waltz, with their grizzled old captains watching each other's every move. The Pilgrim hung sluggish as a snall on the wrong side of the starting, but George Stewart knew what he was about, and so did Captain Sherlock. Suddenly in the midst of the veering and tacking a pillar o smoke burst from the starboard side of the May, and the thunder of the preparatory gun rolled over the waters. At the same time, as if by signal, the wind freshened and crinkled the sea into a thousand sparkling gleams of sapphire. Heeling under the sudden impetus, the Colonia, Jubilee and Vigilant leaped into line and came bearing down toward the starting point like three tail pillars of clouds.

"What is the matter with the Pilgrim?"

every body asked. The shark-nosed Boston

boat was loaning slowly down the wind toward the lightship at the rate of about three miles an bour. But Stewart had calculated his distance well, as the result showed. The Vigilant had tacked astern of the Colonia and Jubilee and was in bad position. Another volley of wild echoes broke from the black bulwarks of the May, and the yacntsmen knew that had just two minutes more to get across the narrow stretch of water between the flagship and the old Scotland Down came the Jubilee as fast as she knew. how, followed closely by the Colonia. When they were hity yards from the line the Pilgrim poked her long nose slowly past the stern of the lightship, then luffing sharply, the breeze caught her great sail and away she went in the lead by six lengths. Next came the black hull of the Jubilee, followed closely by the Colonia. The Vigilant was last going over the line thirteen seconds over the two minutes time limit. The yachts all went over the line on the starboard tack. Shortly after passing the line the Colonia wheeled on a port tack and a moment later the Pilgrim did likewise. Five minutes later the Colonia grew lonesome and turned again to the starboard scheme. It looked as though she had become lonely away from the Vigilant. The latter, in company with the Jubilee, was poking along rather lively balf a mile to the north. "Look at the Jubilee; hurrah for Boston beans," shouted a young yachtsman from the General Slocum. The cry was taken up until the fleet was abuzz with comment. The grizzled old thoroughbred, General Payne, had lifted his boat away up to windward of the Vigilant and was boring along like a corkscrew. By this time the Colonia had reached over to the couple, but well astern. Her sailing was vastly different from that of Thursday, and she did not seem to point anywhere near the Vigilant and Jubilee on this particular leg. In the meantime, away off to the south, the Pilgrim had also gone on the starboard tack, and was, to the eyes of the uninitiated, apparently out of the race. To all appearance the Jubilee had a hrm and rather high grip on this leg. When the red flag buoy was discovered most of the fleet poked away faster than ever to get in at the death. The Jubilee was some distance ahead and could have rounded the flag at a distance of about three hundred feet. The Vigilant was a furlong behind, pointing directly at the flag. She could have shaved it had she so desired. General Payne and skipper Hausen were atraid of being hampered by the Vigilant in rounding, so they sheered further away from the flag to give the Vigilant, which had the right of way, plenty of sea room. Old Hank Holf promptly eased the Vigilant off, thus forcing the Jubilee still further away from the flag. Then all at once he sheered around and made for the flag. The Jubilee went hopelessly wide of the mark, and lost greatly in doing so. At this point the Pilgrim took a hand in the tacking pie. Around the mark she came with her jib even with the Vigilant's stern. amid an uproar from the entire fleet. The Colonia came last, looking very pretty but doing very poorly.

Away went the racers on a new leg to the southward like a flock of big butterflies. followed by the horde of passenger boats. Thronghous the second leg the Vigilant steadily increased her lead, while the Jubilee took second place. Turning the second mark about a quarter of a mile separated each of the racers. First came the Vigilant, then the Jubilee, the Pilgrim and the Colonia in the order named. The run home was a long, monotonous and very nearly windless procession. The Vigilant cast her spinnaker one minute after rounding. The Jubilee's spinnaker feil in the water, but it was soon picked up. The Vigilant threw out her balloon jib, All four then east spinnakers and started on the home stretch. The stern slackened speed to keep abreast of them. It appeared to everybody that the Vigilant was the winner, and that the Colonia was not in the race. The Colonia tried to pass the Pilgrim, but failed. The Vigilant never relaxed her lead a yard. There was a great deal of noise at the finish. All the steam craft blew whistles, and everybody who had a gun fired it. It took over twelve minutes for the yachts to cross the final line. The correct time of the race is as follows: Vigilant 4 hours 4 miuntes 31 second: Jubilee, 4 hours 9 minutes 8 seconds: Pilgrim, 4 hours 12 minutes 40 seconds; Colonia, 4 hours 16 minutes 55 sec-

Timely and Effective Oratory.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. General Harrison's address to the members of the G. A. R. at Indianapolis Monday was a remarkably effective bit of oratory. His terse, vivid, vigorous description of the feats of the veterans in the field makes singularly good reading, not caly for the old soldiers, but for the young men who have grown up since Appomattox. His plea for justice, not charity, to the disabled veterans is timely, and will, we trust, receive the careful attention of Cheese-parer Hoke Smith and his cheerful Georgia assistants in the Pension Office.

Did Harrison Forget?

Cinc nnati Tribune. In his address of welcome to the G. A. R. veterans at the Indianapolis rennion General Harrison was as eloquent as usual, but mark. "If there is any man anywhere," said he "who does not honor the Union | hands until he gets rid of it. When he contract has not been let.

veteran, he does not live in Indiana." The distinguished speaker forgets the raid that was made on certain Indiana graveyards a year ago, in which the grave stones of Union soldiers were distigured and mutilated. We have not heard that those ghouse have been driven from the State, as General Harrison's remark would seem to imply.

INGERSOLL ON VIVISECTION. A Cruel, Cold-Blooded Practice That Is Radically Condemned.

Boston Transcript. The ardent speech delivered by Mr. Philip G. Peabody, of this city, an attorney and counselor at law, at the annual meeting of the Victoria-street Anti-Vivisection Society, London, England, June 14, 1893, has been published as a tract. The following preface is contributed by Colonel Ingersoil: There are three mysteries about vivisec-

First-That any human being should have thought of dissecting a living animal. Second-That a human being should have actually sought within the quivering flesh with knives and probes for all the nerves Third-That the people of a civilized

country allow their fellow-citizens to commit this useless and heartless crime. The crnelty is unspeakable and the knowledge gained is worthless. Not one fact of importance to the human race has been ascertained by these scientific assassins. On the other hand, men standing at the top of the medical profession declare that the vivisectionists have bindered and delayed the progress of surgery. In vain the poor juimals have been blistered and scalded, roasted and frozen, flaved and poisoned. In vain have their nerves been torn and divided, their intestines, and kidneys, and hearts taken from their quivering bodies. They have been tortured unto death for naught. All that can be said is that the agonies inflicted hardened the hearts of the wretches who inflicted them. and excited the pity and detestation of civilized people.

It is impossible to imagine an argument in favor of this barbarism-the savagery of science. Nothing can be said in its de-

What the gladiatorial show was to the Romans, what the Inquisition was to the Catholic Church, vivisection is to the scientific pretenders of to-day. Back of them all was and is the same infamous, heartless spirit. The gladiators were foreigners, the victims of the Inquisition were bereties and those that suffer the agonies of vivisection are animals. Is it possible that what we call civilizais a veneer or a varnish? Does the tiger or serpent of cruelty crouch or coil in the hearts of men?

It is bad enough that we kill animals for food, horrible enough that life feeds on life. But there is almost an infinite difference between vivisection and sudden, painless death, between the man who kills quickly and the vivisector who tortures as long as nerves can feel.

With great force and feeling, with bot and indignant words, Mr. Peabody, in his eloquent speech, denonneed these scientific criminals. In justification of his words he gives the facts within his knowledge and experience. It is to be hoped that millions will read his brave and tender words for the poor victims, and his denunciation of the criminals. Most people are in ignorance of the real facts. They generally suppose that the animals operated upon are under the influence of ether or chloroform. As a matter of fact the vivisectionists care nothing for the pain they in flict. Pity is regarded as childish—as something hable to interfere with scientific methods. How monstrons, how terrible it all is-how fiendish! and yet it is pretended

that all these horrors are inflicted for the A physician, a surgeon, should not only have a good head, but he should have a good heart. He should sympathize with his patient. The doctor who practices vivisection has a heart of stone. He is unfit to have the care and keeping of a life He is a kind of wild beast. He has made useless experiments upon the living flesh of the helpless. He has committed a thousand crimes without an intelligent purpose. Of what use is it to find long an animal will live after it has been flayed? Whether it can survive the loss of a kidney, or a lung, or a part of its brain? Why should the same cruel experiments be made thousands of times after the result is known? And if anything of value can be found by vivisection, why should not the poor animal first be made insensible to pain? There are no words strong enough, bitter enough with which to express my abhorrence, hatred and loathing of vivisection-of its cruelty and cowardice. To torture the lower will never civilize the higher. The viviscotor is of less value to the world than the animal he destroys. R. G. INGERSOLL.

GARNER AND THE GORILLAS. The Experimentalist Gives Some Incidents

from the African Jungle, McC. ure's Magazine. On reaching Ste. Anne I selected a site for my cage and eracted it at once. It is located in the heart of the jungle, a trifle more than a mile from any human babitation, and I named it Fort Gorilla. It is in a spot where nothing but the denizens of the bush has any cause to come. It is near a grove of plantains, on which the gorilla feasts with the gusto of a charter member of the Gourmand Club. He does not care so much for the fruit, but takes out the tender heart of the young stalk, which is quite succulent, and eats it with an appe-

tite peculiar to his race. Before my cage was quite in order to receive I had my first call from a young gorilla, who came within about ten yards, as if to see what was going on. I had my rifle in my hand, but did not fire on him, as I desired to have him call again and bring his friends. He didn't tarry long. but hurried off into the bush as though he

had something to tell. The third day after my cage was complet: a family of ten gorillas crossed the rear of the open grounds belonging to the missi p, and not more than two hundred yards from the house. A small native boy was within some twenty yards of them when they crossed the path in front o him. Within a tew minutes I was notified of the fact and took my ritle and followed them into the bush until I lost their trail A few hours later they were seen again by some natives, not far away from my cage, but they did not call on me. The next day, however, I had a visit from a group who came within thirty yards of the cage. The bush was so dense that I could not see them, but I could easily distinguish four or five voices which seemed to be engaged in a family broil of some kind. suppose that they were the same family

that had been seen the day before. * * He is a fine specimen of the chimpanzee race, and I call him Moses, because he was found in a papyrus swamp of the Ogowe, He is devoted to me, and cries after me like a spoiled baby, and follows me like a pet dog. I do not confine him, so he goes about in the bush near the cage and selects some of the tender buds of young plants and vines, and returns to me to be petted and caressed. He is a great pleasure to me as well as a great plague, for he wants to hug me all the time and never wants me to put

About 10 o'clock every day he comes for a nap, and when I wrap him up and lay him on a box by my side he sleeps quietly till noon. After a good sleep he climbs on my ap and embraces me with devotion until I really tire of him. Much of the time I write with him on my lap, and when l put him outside the cage he climbs up near me and begs and pulls my sleeve until I relent and let him come inside again. When I leave my cage I usually take him with me, and when he sees me take my rifle be begins to fret, until I let him moun, my back, which he does with great skill and hangs on to me like the avy to a church wall. A few days since, as we were returning from a short tour, I saw a young chimpanzee crossing the path about thirty yards from us, and I tried to induce Moses to call his little cousin; but he declined to do so, and I accused him of being proud because he was mounted and the other was afoot, and hence he would not speak to

I am trying to teach Moses to speak English, but up to this time he has not succeeded. He tries to move his lips as I do. but makes no sound. However, he has only been in school a very short term, and think he will learn by and by. I am also trying him on some simple problems with blocks, and semetimes I think he is doing quite well. I am giving him some lessons in cleanliness, and he listens with profound stience to my precepts, but when it comes to taking a bath, Moses is a rank

He will allow his hands to be washed, but when it comes to wetting his face, no

sees or hears anything strange he always | BANK OF COMMERCE STATEMENT tells me in a low tone, unless it comes too near, and then he announces it with a yell. At times I refuse to pay any attention to him, and he will fall down, scream and sulk like a very naughty child. He is entremely jealons, and does not want any one to come near me. I have made him a neat little house, with hammock and mosquite bar, and at night I tuck him in, and he sleeps quietly until late in the morning. Then he crawls out, rubbing his eyes, and wants his breakfast. He wants to try everything he

sees me eat. ____ A FINE LAW POINT.

Difference Between Larceny and Trespass Defined by an Indiana Justice.

Detroit Free Press. "Do you know anything about law?" nonchalantly remarked the drummer to the postal clerk.

'No," replied the innocent.

"Well, ignorance of the law is no exouse," laughed the drummer, "but that is not what I am here for. I want to tell you of a fine law point I recently saw decided by a justice of the peace in Indiana. You don't know, of course," and the drummer looked as if he were very sorry for the clerk. "So I'll tell you that the law in Indiana is if a man steals fruit from the tree. corn from the stalk or potatoes from the hill, he can only be held for trespass; but if the property becomes detached from the realty and is then taken, he may be held

for larceny, and larceny is a serious of-

fense." The clerk nodded as if he knew perfectly the difference between realty and larceny. "Last week." continued the drummer, "I was in that State, and one afternoon I dropped into a justice's court, where a man was being examined for stealing a bag of potatoes. The justice was a new one, the prisoner was an old offender, and the crowd in the room seemed anxious to see how the novice was going to deport himself on his first case. They also wanted to see the prisoner get a dose that he deserved, for they had all suffered by him, and not a few bets were laid that the new squire couldn't do any better with the law than his predecessors had done. It was a clear case against the prisoner, for the owner of the potatoes had chased him out of the field, seen him throw the bag over the fence, get over after it, pick it up and disappear in the woods adjoining, but could not capture the thief, as he was old and lame. The prisoner was smiling for the trespass penalty was light and he had been caught but once.

"Come to the point, will you?" kindly suggested the clerk. "The case being as I have stated, and the learned justice having heard the testimony, to the surprise and pleasure of everybody except the thief, held the prisoner for larceny, for, said he, 'While it is trespass to steal potatoes from the hill. it is larceny to steal them when they are separated from the realty, and I hold that it was trespass until he threw them over the fence and separated them from the realty, then when he picked them up again, on the far side of the fence, the offense became larceny, and I shall hold the prisoner

for larceny. "Whether it was good law or not," concluded the drummer. "I am not here to say, but it went just the same, and it paralyzed the prisoner." A MISTAKE SOMEWHERE,

Corporations Should Be Taxed the Same as

Individual Property. In California, in Kansas and in Indiana a serious attempt is being made to tax the property of railroad corporations as the property of private citizens is being taxed. the San Francisco Chronicle states that the railroads of California are protesting that they should not be taxed at their market value, but at the cost of their construction. If the contention is accepted it will be most interesting to observe bow a railroad estimates the cost of its construction when this is to be made the basis of taxation. In Kansas, also, the railroads are appealing to the courts against the new appraisement. "The railroads in Kansas," remarks the Kansas City Star, "are a queer lot. When the farmers talk about buying the railroads, they send a lot of fellows over the State to prove that the roads are worth \$60,000 a mile. When it comes time for the assessment of taxes the following spring the figure disseminates itself into thin air, and the railroad managers swear that the roads aren't worth a fourth of it. There is a mistake somewhere."

There certainly is a mistake somewhere, The railroads of the country are capitalized at \$8,000,000,000, even when all securities held by other railroad corporations are deducted from the grand total; they are rarely taxed on more than one-fourth of this amount. Indiana, realizing that there is a wrong somewhere, has attempted to raise the assessment of its railroads from \$60,000,000 to \$160,000,000. The railroads, of course, are fighting the new appraisement, and will probably obtain concessions; but these concessions are not likely to be permanent, for the mass of the people in this country are determined that corporate property shall be assessed and taxed at the same rate as individual property. Experience has proven that the only way by which this can be done is to tax the whole property of the railroads in the States where the actual property is located. If the stocks and bonds representing this property are held in other States or in Europe, that is no reason for exemption from taxa-

IN PARIS SIXTY YEARS AGO. An Insatiable Thirst for Blood During the Prevalence of Epidemics.

Then sprang up one of those rumors. common during all cholera epidemics, which attributed the disease to miscreants who went about poisoning food, wine and water. An injudicious circular issued by the prefect of police added to the popular ferment. Under the insane promptings of a diseased imagination, people suspected the most innocent acts. If a man passed along with a phial or a packet, he was instantly suspected. Then murders began. A young man who had bent forward at a wine seller's door in Hue Ponceau to see the time was massacred, and another met a like fate for a similar reason near the Passage du Dairo. A third victim was torn to pieces in the Faubourg St. Germain for having looked into a well. A Jew selling fish was noticed to laugh "in a strange manner." and as a small bag of white powder, which proved to be camphor, was found on him. he was slain. The police were accused of poisoning the people, and the physicians were in such danger of attack that some of them went through the streets dressed in the jackets and caps of workingmen.

The epidemic went on increasing for fifteen days after its first appearance; then it remained stationary for five or six days, and finally began to decline. In the first period the deaths numbered from 1,300 to 1.400. More than 12,700 persons were carried off in the month of April alone. An official report stated that during the 189 days of the epidemic the deaths by cholera were 18,402, but this estimate did not include many deaths whose occurrence could not be officially ascertained. Outside Paris the cholera ravaged fourteen of the departments, and caused up to the 20th of April 405 deaths. The experience in the departments showed that running waters were potent conductors of cholera.

The Robbery Has Stopped.

New York Recorder. The Democratic party in its "prosperity" campaign a year ago promised the country that when it obtained power "the robbery of the many for the benefit of the few! should come to an end. Well, the robbery has stopped. The "barons" who command the industrial castles of the country-that is, the great factories, furnaces and machine shops-have closed up nearly all of them. They have quit the "pillaging:" but how do the people like the situation?

A Matter of Definition.

Chicago Inter-Ocean. "Boys," said the kind-hearted young lady to some turbulent youngsters, aren't you ashamed to beat that poor little fellow so. especially when he was only a peace-One of the disputants grabbed the victim by the hair and turned around long enough

"He ain't no peacemaker. He's de um-Repairs for the Morres-Street Bridge,

The County Commissioners yesterday opened bids for the repair of the east pier logic will convince him that he needs it. of the bridge over White river at Morris in his desire to compliment the loyalty of the has a great horror for large bugs, and street. Three bids were received, as folthe citizens of his State he overshot the when one comes near him he will talk like lows: Enus Hege, \$875; Cummings & Co., a phonograph, and brush at it with his | \$168, and H. J. Armantrout, \$1,175. The

The Directors Will Make One To-Morrow-To Open Oct. 1.

The directors of the Bank of Commerce are at work upon a statement of the bank's assets and liabilities, which will probably be given out to the public to-morrow. Cash. ier Bosson stated yesterday that the bank will be prepared to open its doors Oct. 1. The bank needs \$30,000 to pay off the indebted. ness to depositors, but the officials believe that this amount can be collected within the next few days. At the meeting of the directors to-morrow it is probable that changes will be made in the bank's

CITY NEWS NOTES.

The Supreme Council of the Order of Chosen Friends, the headquarters of which are in this city, holds its session at St. Louis this week.

officials.

Marriage licenses were issued vesterday to Emanuel R. Bain and Georgianna Mayers, James M. Futz and Lizzie Ellen Heffield, James J. Smith and Katie Mc-

Miss Catherine Spence, commissioner of Australia to the International Charities Association, will speak on the charity work in Australia, at Plymouth Church, this

The John Gallagher arrested Friday for fast driving is not the man connected with the Consumers' Gas Trust. The arrested man tried, it would seem, to shield himself behind the identity of Mr. Gallagher.

The old Indianapolis team will cross bata with the Daltons at Brighton Beach this afternoon. The battery for the Indianapo. his team will be Waters and Fred Schaubi for the Daltons, Morris O'Conner and New-

August Schmidt, manager of the loca factories of Henry Hermann, on Friday night celebrated, with the employes of the factories, his twenty-fifth anniversary with the firm. He was remembered with a number of presents. The ladies of the Christian Women's

Board of Missions will hold an open meeting, with appropriate addresses and music, at the Central Christian Church this svening. at 7:45 P. M., instead of the regular sermon by the pastor. At a meeting of the National Army

Nurses' Association, held at the Institute for the Blind, a unanimous vote of thanks was given the ladies' citizens' committee for the beautiful quarters so kindly furnished for the nurses by the committee. Patrick Maloney, residing at No. 170 South Delaware street, died very suddenly vesterday morning, and his family sum-

moned the coroner to investigate the cause

of death. That official decided that the post mortem indications showed natural Bishop Knickerbacker and family returned on Thursday from Lagrange county, where he sojourned at Bishopthorps Park during July and August. He will preach this morning at Grace Cathedral

and in the evening at St. Philip's colored mission. The second incendiary fire in the northeastern section of the city, early vesterday morning, was in the building occupied by the Indiana Wall Plaster Company, instead of the Adamant Plaster Company, at reported. The plant of the latter is situ-

ated on the South Side. The national convention of the Woman's Relief Corps, before adjourning, passed a resolution thanking Wallace Foster for the use of two flags used in decorating the convention hall platform. He also received the thanks of the convention for his efforts to secure the teaching of patriotism in the

public schools. Rebutting Mr. Langsdale's Claim. Department Commander Johnston, of Indiana, said yesterday: "I see that President Langsdale, of the Monument Commission, said in his most remarkable tirade at the last meeting of that body that the Grand Army in Indiana is in a feeble condition and would die but for outside assistance. I simply desire to say that the Grand Army organization in Indiana was never in so prosperous and effective condition as it is to-day. The last report show more active posts, more interest and a more effective organization than has ever existed in the State. I know this is ap because I have just compared the reports of the past ten years. It is likely to con-

tinue in that condition even if its membership by death decreases year by year." The Elevator Boy Arrested. Special officer Mitchell, of the Denison Hotel, last night arrested Otis Mullen, an elevator boy employed in the house, on the charge of grand larceny. Friday night George Cooley, business representative of the Hattie Bernard Chase Theatrical Company, lost a watch charm containing a small dismond in the hotel, and it is claimed that the elevator boy has the jewel in his possession. The lad admits that he found the article, but says that he took it home Friday night with the intention of returning

know where it is.

it to the office yesterday morning. He

failed to do so, and claims that he does not

The Muncie Situation. Dr. Metcalf has returned from Muncie, He stated that the epidemic in that city had partially subsided. He said that under the vaccination order or request which the authorities had ordered, 7,000 or 8,000 people had been vaccinated. No quarantine would be advised by the board, as it was regarded as being impracticable, and would not hold if ordered.

The Matron Dressed His Wounds. Charles Wyatt, a young colored man, residing in the Franklin Block, presented himself at the City Dispensary, yesterday morning, with a badly-discolored and bruised face. He complained that he had been sand bagged and robbed. The dispensary physicians were absent, and Matron Hanrahan dressed the man's wounds.

Tax Levy May Be Reduced.

By reason of the increased valuation in rail way assessments, made by the Tax Commission, it is probable that a reduction will be made in the city tax levy. The assessment of preperty is reported by the county auditor at \$99,822.65 , exclusive of the assessment of railways, which will be reported in a few days.

Gen. Nathan Kimble's Condition, Capt. John G. Burrill yesterday received a telegram from Gen, Nathan Kimble, who

very low, and it was not thought that be would live long. He is well remembered here, having served two terms as State Treasurer. The Jewish New Year. To-day is the first day of the Jewish year 5654. The month, according to the Jewish calendar, is Tishri. To-day is,

therefore, the beginning of the penitential

is in Utab, stating that he is better and

able to sit up. General Kimble has been

season of ten days observed by the Hebrews. Rabbi Messing will conduct the opening services this morning. THE WAY SHE LOOKS troubles the woman who is delicate, run-down, or worries her.

overworked. She's hollow-cheeked, dull-eyed, thin, and pale, and it . Now, the way to look well is to be well. And the way to be well, if you're any such woman, is to faithfully use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. That is the only medicine that's guaranteed to build up woman's strength and to cure woman's ailments.

or weakness, and in every exhausted condition of the female system-if it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

In every "female complaint," irregularity,

There is only one medicine for Catarrh worthy the name. Dozens are advertised, but only the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy say this: "If we can't cure you, we'll pay you-\$500 in cash !"